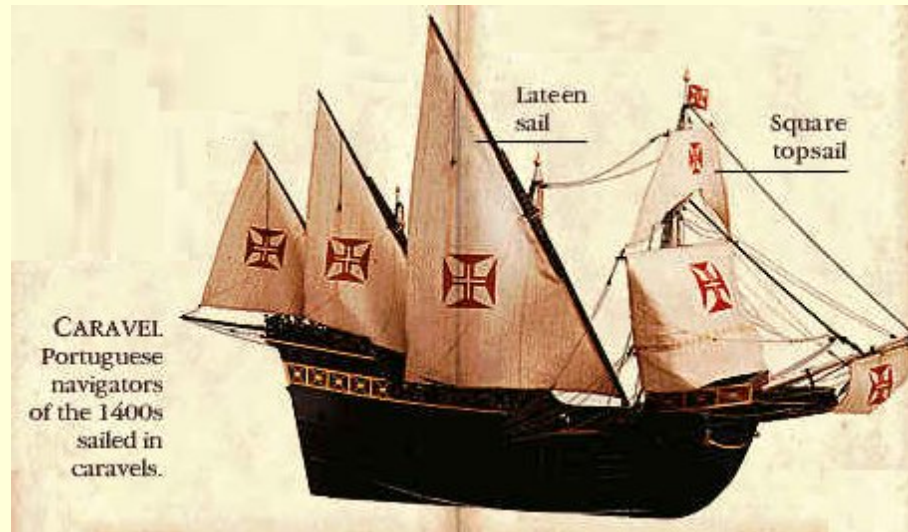


Age of Discovery

Motivations for Exploration

- Search for spices and profits
 - Connection with the East was created during the Crusades
 - Spice trade was controlled by the Italians
 - Fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453 made it more difficult to reach Asia – need for a new route
- Spread Christianity
 - Sacred duty to convert non-Christians
 - Especially of the Spanish
- Renaissance curiosity about the world?
- Explorers sought riches

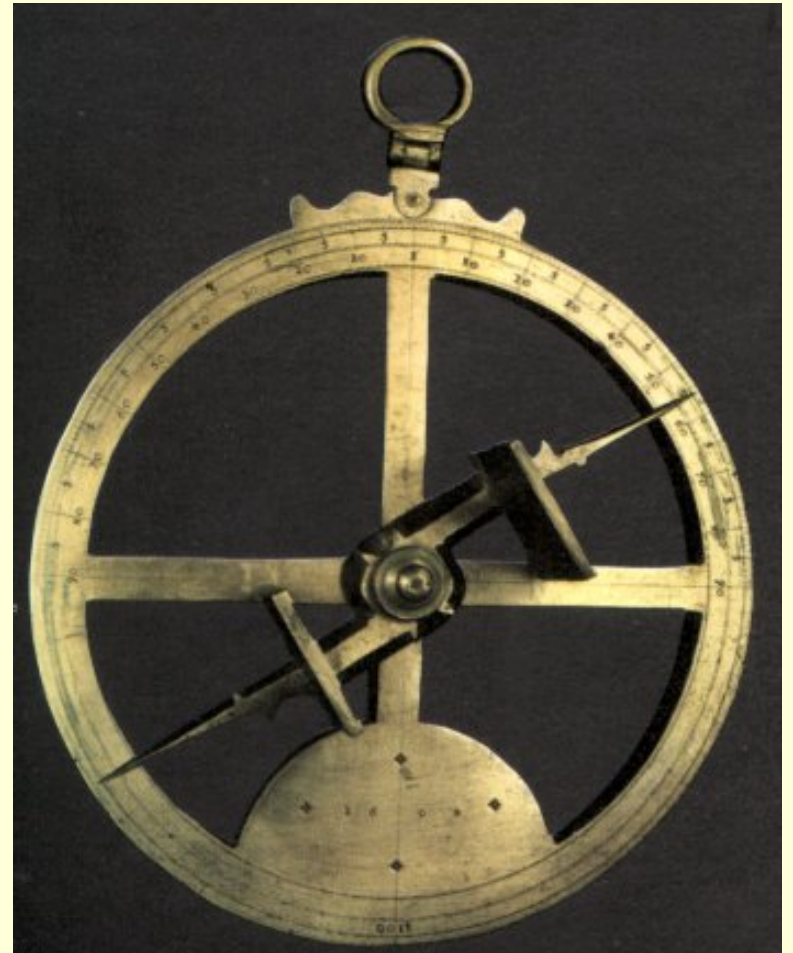
Technology and Exploration



- Caravel
 - Portuguese
 - triangular sail

- Cannons attached to caravels allowed them to dominate larger ships
- Magnetic compass enabled sailors to determine their direction and position at sea

- Astrolabe – allowed sailors to determine latitude by using the position of the sun



Portugal

- Pioneered exploration
- Prince Henry the Navigator
 - Opened up a school of navigation
 - Paid for voyages along the African coast
 - Enslaved Africans after the plague
 - Established thriving trading posts in Africa
- Bartolomeu Dias
 - Reached the Southern tip of Africa in 1488
- Vasco da Gama
 - Reached India in 1499 and allowed Portugal to monopolize the trade route to the East

Prince Henry the Navigator



Christopher Columbus



- Genoese sailor
- Financed by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand
- Made four voyages to the West Indies
- Led to a rush to explore the Americas

Ferdinand Magellan

- His crew circumnavigated the world (1519-1522)

Hernan Cortes (1485-1547)



- Conquered the Aztecs of Mexico (Montezuma) with 600 men, seventeen horses, and ten cannon
- Spread of smallpox among the natives contributed to the relatively easy victory
- Spanish had superior weapons – guns, cannon
- Founded Mexico City as the capital of New Spain
- Took the riches of the Mexican silver mines

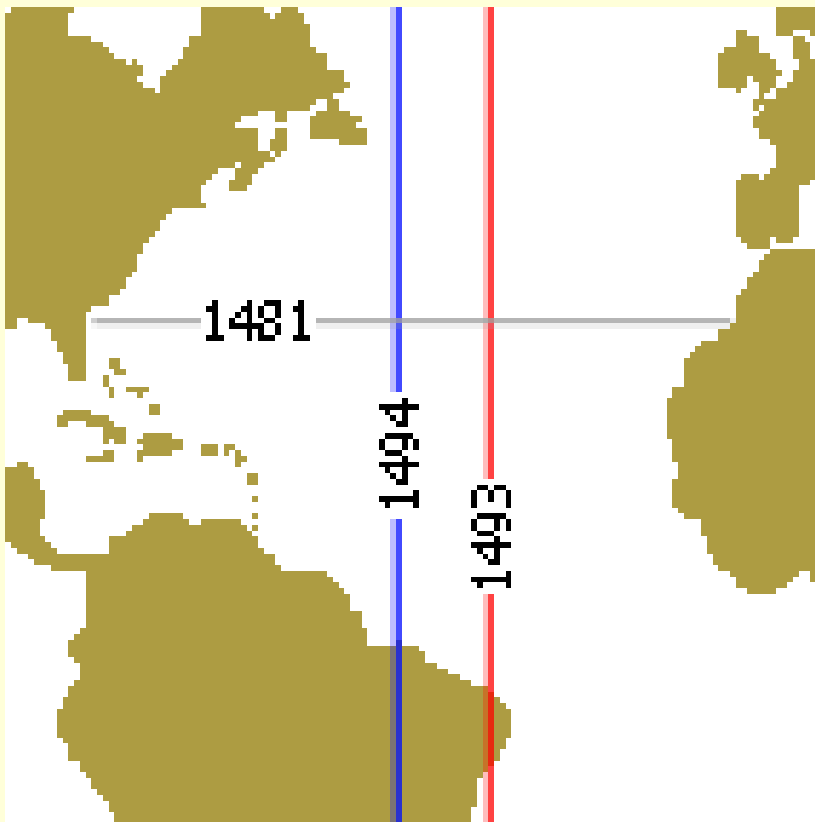
Francisco Pizarro (1470-1541)



- Conquered the Inca Empire in Western South America
- Opened silver mines in Potosi

Treaty of Tordesillas

- Divided the New World between the Spanish and the Portuguese



England, France, and the Netherlands

- Slow to encourage and exploration

Exploitation

- Natives used in mining and agriculture
- Mining for gold and silver – the crown took 1/5th of all revenue
- Agriculture – large estates (haciendas) were owned by people born in Spain (peninsulares) or persons born in the New World (creoles)
 - Haciendas used forced labor of the natives
 - Encomienda – formal grant of the right to use the labor of people who live on the land for a limited amount of time
- Slavery – began the use of African slaves when the native population died out because of disease (Hispaniola from 500,000 to 300 natives)

Extent of Spanish and Portuguese Control in the New World



Economic effects on Europe

- Infusion of silver led to inflation of prices?
- Encouraged capitalism – printing, shipping, mining, textile manufacture, weapons